Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1862. NUMBER 140.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

The Corsair at Martinique—Arrival of the U. S. Frigate San Jacinto—An attempt to Capture the Pirate—French Neutrality—Complete List of the Alabama's Captures—A Whole Fleet after the Pirate.

The schooner Alice, Capt. Goodale, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, arrived here yesterday morning with the crew of the ships Levi Starbuck of New Bedford, Capt. Mellen, and T. B. Wales, of Boston, Capt. Lincoln, captured at sea by the pirate Alabama, who landed them at Port Royal, Martinique. Thence they proceeded in a French brig to St. Thomas, where the American Consul, Mr. Wm. B. Edgar, chartered the Alice, and sent home the entire party. Capts. Lincoln and Mellon will arrive by the Halifax steamer. The ship Levi Starbuck, Captain Mellon, from New Bedford, when five days out, bound for the Pacific, was captured Nov. 3, in latitude 35° 30', longitude 66°. The pirate took all the clothing and nautical instruments on board, and set her on fire. She also captured the ship T. B. Wales of Boston, Capt. Lincoln, from Calcutta for Boston, 147 days out, with full cargo of saltpeter and gunny cloth, Nov. 5, in latitude 33° 30', longitude 36°. The captor took from her the captain and crew, and set her on fire. The Alabama then proceeded to Martinique, arriving there on Nov. 17, at 8 A. M., landing the captains and crews of both ships above stated.

The United States ship Jacinto arrived at the same afternoon, and finding the Alabama in port, immediately got under way and proceeded outside the harbor to await the departure of the pirate. On the 18th, at 10 P. M., the Alabama got under way and stopped the San Jacinto lying off the harbor till the 22d.

The following is the

STATEMENT OF JOSHUA P. ATKINS, FIRST MATE OF THE T. B. WALES.

The ship T. B. Wales of Boston, Capt. Edward Lincoln, loaded with hides, cotton, saltpeter and tin, left Calcutta on June 13, for Boston. She passed the Sand Heads on the 18th. She touched at St. Helena, where she took on board the Hon. G. H. Fairchild of Salem, late Consul of the United States at Mauritius, his wife, two children, and two servants, and sailed thence October 1. At 9 P. M. on November 3, in latitude 33° 30, longitude 36°, we perceived a steamer apparently following a schooner. When the steamer saw us she turned toward us, as if on a friendly mission. As she approached nearer, we could distinctly see the American flag, and her signal number spelled the word Tuscarora. When near us she fired a gun across our bows, and ran up the rebel flag.

Capt. Lincoln was ordered to come on board with his papers. He soon returned with the 1st Lieutenant of the steamer, who informed us that we were a prize to the Confederate government. He told us that the officers and crew would alike be allowed to carry one bag of clothes each. We found on board the Alabama the crew of the Levi Starbuck, of New Bedford. The crew of the pirate then took all our provisions and our mainyard, which they needed badly. Our crew were all placed in irons and stowed away in the engine room and coal bunkers. I was not allowed to hold any conversation with Capt. Lincoln. At dark they burned our ship.

An American vessel attracted by the flames, came to our assistance, but after approaching a few miles, seemed to have an inkling of the barbarous deception sought to be practiced upon her and made sail sufficiently fast to escape the clutches of the pirate. We were well fed and well treated. Our fare was of the same quality as that of the crew of the Alabama. There was no discipline on board the pirate. The 1st and 4th Lieutenants were the only competent officers. Capt. Semmes was reserved and morose. The younger officers were planters' sons. They declared they would fight the Yankee ships until Southern Independence was acknowledged.

A nephew of Jeff. Davis is a junior officer on board. We were not insulted for our opinions and principles. Through the day we were allowed the freedom of the deck, but at night we were put below. On account of a lame foot I was not put in irons. The Alabama put in at Port Royal, Martinique, on November 18, and sent ashore the captains and crews of both ships. We were released upon a parole of honor. Thence we sailed to St. Thomas in a French brig, where Mr. Wm. B. Edgar, the American Consul, chartered the schooner Alice and sent home the entire party of forty-one persons.

The Alabama has on board flags to represent any nationality. The San Jacinto came into Port Royal the day succeeding the arrival of the Alabama. The pirate was anchored in port, but the San Jacinto kept standing off and on, in hopes of capturing her. The captain of the American ship Hampen, of Bangor, took a small boat and visited the San Jacinto, advising the officers of the movements of the Alabama. He was given three large rockets with which to execute the requisite signals upon her departure. When he returned to where he found the pirate had sailed, but immediately signaled the San Jacinto.

For giving this warning, the French Governor of Martinique threatened to confine the ship and put him in prison heavily ironed. The residents of the Island of Martinique are undoubted secession sympathizers, if not active secessionists. Loyal Americans are treated with insult, while rebel pirates are fostered by the Governor. At Fort Royal, the second mate, Joseph Neal, and eight seamen, all partially intoxicated, joined the Alabama, but afterwards repented of their action and endeavored to obtain their release, in which they were unsuccessful.

The mate, whose narrative is given above, is a man of intelligence and trustworthiness. He left last evening for Provincetown, Mass.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM WHITNEY, A SAILOR ON THE LEVI STARBUCK.

The ship Levi Starbuck, of New Bedford, Capt. Mellon, four days from New Bedford, bound to the Pacific, was captured on November 2d, in latitude 35°30, longitude 66, by the rebel pirate Alabama. At daybreak on the 2d we saw a vessel to windward, who bore down upon us. When within hailing distance she fired a gun across our bows and we hove to. A boat's crew and four officers were sent on board our ship from the strange vessel. Our captain stood upon the poop-deck. One of these officers said to him: "Captain, you are a prize to the Confederate steamer Alabama. Let me take your papers and you go on board with me." Capt. Mellon went off board the pirate, whose guns were now run out and aimed at the ship. The crew of the Starbuck were then conveyed to the pirate. Capt. Semmes had taken no notice of Capt. Mellon, but he now addressed him as follows: "You, sir, are a prize to the Confederate steamer Alabama. I shall burn your ship. Your clothes you may keep, but your nautical instruments will be placed under my supervision." The provisions and needed articles of the Starbuck were then transferred to the pirate, and she was burned at night. The red flag was then hoisted and the Alabama steamed away for Martinique. We were quite well treated on the voyage, and put ashore at Port Royal, giving a parole of honor not to bear arms against the Confederate Government during this war.

LIST OF VESSELS CAPTURED AND DESTROYED BY THE ALABAMA, AS FAR AS HEARD FROM.

1—Ship Ocmulgee. 2—Ship Ocean Rover. 3—Ship Benjamin Tucker. 4—Ship Brilliant. 5—Ship Lafayette. 6—Ship Manchester. 7—Bark Alert. 8—Bark Phoenix. 9—Bark Virginia. 10—Bark Elisha Dunbar. 11—Bark Lamplighter. 12—Bark Lauretta. 13—Brig Dunkirk. 14—Schooner Alleghanian. 15—Schooner Wave. 16—Schooner Starlight. 17—Schooner Courser. 18—Schooner Crenshaw. 19—Schooner Ocean Cruiser. 20—Levi Starbuck. 21—Ship T. B. Wales.

VESSELS BONDED AND RELEASED.

22—Brig Baron de Castine. 23—Ship Tonawanda.

VESSEL RELEASED.

24—Ship Emily Farnham.

RECAPITULATION.

DESTROYED.

Ships	8	Brig	1
Barks	6	Schooners	6

BONDED AND RELEASED.

Ship	1	Brig	1

RELEASED.

Ship	1
Total captured	24

Excitement at the Navy Yard—A Fleet After the Alabama—Sketches of the Commanders of the San Jacinto and of the Alabama.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 12th.]

Yesterday afternoon the Brooklyn Navy Yard presented a scene of great excitement. News came over that the San Jacinto had been boarded by the Alabama, and naval officers were so much "exercised" by the intelligence that the thousands who obtained admittance to the yard, Thursday being the regular visiting day, mistook the cause of the furore, and thronged to the wharf, where Capt. Wordon of the Monitor was working hard to get off his new command, the Montauk.

A FLEET AFTER THE ALABAMA.

It is not worth while to conceal the fact that a whole fleet of steamers are after the Alabama. The Vanderbilt sailed yesterday from the "Lizzie" direct to Fayal, and runs a fair chance of falling in with the pirate on the way. She is supposed to meet there two United States steam men-of-war, detached from a foreign squadron, and the three will then take a different course. The names of the steamers cannot be given. At the Brooklyn navy yard at present there are two splendid regular navy steam frigates, and one "unknot steamer, all of which will be off in a few days. A Boston and other fast steamer is ready to leave. One left Philadelphia on Thursday, another started from Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, and five have taken their departure from this and other ports within a few days. Of them all, however, only one, the Stettin, prize steamer, built expressly to run the blockade, and subsequently captured by our ships, is probably fast enough to catch the Alabama.

THE COMMANDER OF THE SAN JACINTO.

Commander William Rogers Knight is Captain of the San Jacinto. He is a native of the city of Philadelphia, and belongs to the old navy. He entered the service on the 17th of February, 1823, and has consequently been thirty years an officer. He has been eighteen years at sea, and was four years and ten months unemployed. His service record embraces adventures on every station, and his character is highly esteemed.

WHO IS SEMMES?

Biographers have sometimes mistaken the notorious captain of the Alabama for a less celebrated namesake. The pirate is not "Alexander," but Raffael Semmes. He is a Baltimorean, or a native of Maryland at least. He was the fifty-eighth commander in the United States navy when he resigned. Capt. Radford, now commander of the Brooklyn navy yard, had been a year in the service before him. Capt. Dahlgren, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, was a middy with him. Capt. Rowan, appointed to command our great harbor battery; Capt. Boggs, of the Yucatana; Commodore Goldsborough, of the Minnesota; Capt. Meade, now on board the North Carolina; Capt. Drayton, of the Passaic, and other distinguished men were his schoolmates. He was a midshipman on board the old Lexington, and commanded the brig Somers when she made her famous "capsize."

HIS RIGHT HAND MAN.

John N. Maffit, who is reported to be his second in command, is an Irishman, whose father was a pious clergyman. In 1832 he was admitted to the navy, was classmate with Mr. Ronckendorff. He was last commander of the steam gunboat Crusader, one of Cromwell's vessels, bought by the navy. His appointment was dated Nov. 1, 1861, which he called the "native State of his naturalization." On board the little brig Dolphin, he captured the brig Echo, with the cargo of negroes which was subsequently sent to Africa in the Niagara. He is personally brave, even to rashness, and is a very able seaman.

THE SAN JACINTO.

This is the vessel on board which Captain Wilkes overhauled the Trent. She is slow, and cannot make over seven miles an hour generally. She is a first class screw steam sloop of the old navy, was built at the navy-yard at Brooklyn in 1850, and was attached to the squadron in China which attacked the Barrier Forts. The St. Louis and Lernad, the former under Admiral Foote, the latter Admiral No. 10, were also of the fleet. A few weeks since she sailed from Boston, having been thoroughly overhauled at that port.

The Fight for the Championship in England.

The telegraph has already reported the victory of King over Mace. The event took place in the neighborhood of Thames Haven, twenty-eight miles from London.

From the London Post, November 27.

HIGHT AND WEIGHT OF THE MEN.

The long expected encounter for the champion's belt and £400 took place yesterday. The competitors were James Mace, of Norwich, the champion, and Thomas King, of London.

Mace, who was born in 1831, stands 5 feet 8½ inches, and weighs about 10 stone 13 pounds.

King is a fine young fellow, standing 6 feet 2¼ inches, and weighing in condition about 12 stone 7 pounds. He was born in 1836.

A great deal of interest was excited in this affair, it being the second time the men have entered the ring to contend for the championship. Before the fight the betting was 6 to 4 in favor of Mace, six and seven to four have been laid, but as the time approached these odds became lessened, and five to four was taken to money.

The event took place in the neighborhood of Thames Haven.

The combatants entered the ring a few minutes past nine, when, after fighting for thirty-eight minutes, during which time twenty-one rounds were fought, mostly in favor of Mace, King countered him very heavily on the nose, and knocked him insensible, and King was declared the victor.

The winner was seconded by Jack McDonald and Bos Tyler, and Mace by Bob Travers and Bob Brettle.

THE ROUNDS.

They at once threw themselves into attitude, Mace leading off, but was well and neatly stopped; and after a few slight exchanges Jem slipped down.

In the second round both began to administer heavy exchanges, King landing his right on the mouth, and drawing first blood.

This success appeared to inspirit King amazingly, for he at once began to be impetuous and rush in, for which he suffered, and at the end of the sixth round his rushing was all taken out of him.

Round after round followed up to the close of the eighteenth, when the face of each began to present a terrible appearance, Mace's especially, King evidently having had decidedly the worst of the battle, and odds of 3 to 1 on Mace went begging.

Both men were quick to time for the nineteenth round, when Mace led with his left, and landed slightly on Kings's face, retreating without getting home. In return, Mace met the same thing a second time, in breaking ground his foot slipped, and, of course, his head slightly dropped.

King at once sent out his right clear from the shoulder, got home just under the left eye and side of the nose, and Mace dropped as if he had been shot, blood flying in all directions.

This blow was heard all over the ring.

On time being again called, it was evident all was over with Mace, for he came up "all abroad."

King went straight up to Mace, let out his right again, landed it on Mace's forehead and knocked him down.

Mace again came up to the call of time, but went down with a slight touch.

Bob Brettle, finding he had no chance of winning, threw up the sponge, and Tom King, after fighting twenty-one rounds, in thirty-eight minutes, was declared the champion of England. Both were very much punished.

Mace appeared very much disfigured about the face and head, but walked out of the station unsupported.

HEENAN TO FIGHT KING.

It is said that Heenan will contest with King for the championship and £500.

The *Sporting Life* reports:

From about the tenth round it appeared to experienced judges certainly quite three to one on Mace, although as much as five to one was offered by Jem's enthusiastic friends.

The style in which Mace fought was entirely manner by undeniably a chance shot received in the nineteenth round, when King, seizing the opportunity of a short distance, sent a slight slip on Mace's part, dashed a terrific "cross-counter," which he sent in with all the force of his gigantic strength. The crushing blow was received with a dull, heavy thud all round the ring, and Mace doubled up, and went down as if struck by a pole axe.

Up to this point further sparring on Jem's part seemed hopelessly futile, but the gallant fellow, determining to do or die, wished for but another like thing, although the cruse had been thrown up.

It was admitted on all sides that up to the "Armstrong gun" hit, in the nineteenth round, the battle was by no all on Mace's side, and hence his friends resolved to issue a fresh challenge at once, and indeed have already deposited £50 as a fresh match.

HOW THEY LOOKED AFTER THE FIGHT.

Both men showed the severe nature of the fighting, in the head punishment received. King had two black eyes and his nasal organ was badly discolored and bumped. Mace's face, from the one attack specified, was fearfully damaged, one side of his face presenting all the appearance of a piece of raw liver.

THE DISASTER AT HARTSVILLE.

Bitter Feeling Between the Illinois and Ohio Troops.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

The losses in the 106th and 103th Ohio Infantry, 3d Indiana cavalry and 13th Indiana battery in the recent disgrace at Hartsville foot up as follows:

	Kill'd.	Wo'd.	Miss'g.
106th Ohio Volunteers	39	60	13
103th Ohio Volunteers	5	15	13
3d Indiana Cavalry	2	3	—
13th Indiana Battery	1	2	—
Total loss	47	80	26

Total loss 153

There is very bitter feeling between the Illinois and Ohio troops engaged at Hartsville, and the public will do well to withhold further judgment in the case until the facts are fully known. The story contained in the Louisville *Journal* concerning Col. Moore's speech in that city, is wholly incorrect. The officers of his regiment declare that he never made a speech in Louisville, and he is not a man to make speeches at any time. The officers of the 39th Ohio regiment declare that Col. Moore was not drunk on the repeated warnings which he received of the approach of the enemy, and and once at least ordered an individual out of his tent who came to inform him of the fact. They say further that the 106th did not know for some time after the surrender, of its having been surrounded, continued the fight, although surrounded by the enemy. Upon the whole, the indignation against the 39th brigade is beginning to subside. The large loss of the 106th Ohio, proves conclusively that they did not surrender without severe fighting. The rebel loss must have been heavy, as one of their regiments, the 9th Kentucky, is known to have had seventeen killed and wounded, and another, the 3d, seventy-five. Their entire loss was little less than 300 men. The rebel strength in artillery was much greater than at first reported—twelve pieces were counted by our captured men.

Skirmishing in front continues, but nothing important has as yet taken place. The paroled prisoners will take their departure for the North to-night.

Firing has been heard to-day upon the Murfreesboro road, but it is not known that any thing of importance has taken place.

Revolution in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The commercial circular from Japan, of the 25th of October, says a revolution has taken place in that governments, but of what character published reports don't make clear. The assumed power of the Tycoon is greatly restricted, and the policy adopted is adverse to foreign interests. Mr. Richardson, an English merchant, had been assassinated by the servants of the Japanese Prince.

The Indian Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Indian regiments are already in the government service under the call. Blunt's forces are to be added and all of them formed into a brigade, holding the main works. General A. P. Hill and Stonewall Jackson were in front of Gen. Franklin, with Jackson's right resting on the Rappahannock, and Hill's force acting as a reserve. General Burnside will renew the battle in the morning. The troops are in good spirits, and not in the least disheartened.

New York, Dec. 14.—The *Herald* has an additional list of casualties: Killed, Lieut. Col. Dickinson, commanding the 8th U. S. artillery. Wounded, Gen. Meagher, in the leg; Col. Nugent, 69th New York, badly; Maj. Jennings, 29th New York; Capt. Cameron, 9th New York; Capt. Macbe, 9th New York; Capt. Carpenter, 94th New York; Capt. Hart, A. A. G. to Gen. Tyler; Capt. Tyler; Capt. Andrew Mahony, 29th Mass., in the arm and breast; Capt. L. Dunn, 19th Mass., in the thigh; Lieut. Newcomb, 19th Mass., in both legs; Henry Crown, 7th Michigan, in the leg; A. B. Rogers, 19th Michigan, in the arm.

New York, Dec. 14.—The *Herald's* special dispatch, dated Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, a. m., says: It is ascertained beyond doubt that the rebel force is nearly 200,000. Jackson commands the rebel right, resting from Guiney Station to Port Royal. Longstreet has the centre, extending from Guinis' Station to the telegraph road. Lee and Stewart are on the left.

The *Herald's* dispatch, dated headquarters, last night (Saturday) says: Gen. Franklin's line moved forward at sun rise, with his left resting on the river, three miles below. Skirmishing commenced on the left about daylight. Soon after a rebel battery opened on our lines, and the 9th New York militia was ordered to charge, but, after a fierce struggle, were compelled to retire.

The remainder of the brigade, under General Tyler, then charged the enemy's guns, when the fight became general.

On the extreme left, General Meade's and Gibbon's divisions encountered the right of General A. P. Hill's command. The cannonading was terrific, though our troops suffered but little from the enemy's artillery. Gradually the fi[illegible]gat. Gen. Howe's division then went in, and then Gen. Brooks' division.

About 10 o'clock, Gen. Sumner's troops engaged the enemy back of the city, since which the battle raged furiously along the whole line.

The enemy occupying the woods and hills had a much more advantageous position, but were driven back on their right a mile and a half early in the day.

About noon Gen. Gibbons was relieved by Doubleday, and Gen. Meade by Sonemas. Afterwards Gen. Newton came to the support of the left, when the firing ceased for a short time, and broke out with greater fierceness in the centre, where our troops were exposed to a plunging fire from the breastworks on the hill along the whole line.

The battle has been fierce all day, with great loss on both sides. To-night each army holds its first position except a slight advance of our left.

Cannonading is still going on and musketry here is cut at intervals quite fiercely.

Bayard was hit in the hip by a solid shot, while conversing with Gen. Franklin. Several hundred prisoners were taken, who report that Lee's whole army is in the vicinity.

Hill's troops started down the river this morning, but returned.

Gen. Franklin to-night is opposed to Stonewall Jackson.

It is impossible to form an accurate idea of the loss on either side. The city suffered terribly by the enemy's artillery, and is crowded with our troops, the front extending but a short distance beyond.

The fight probably will be renewed to-morrow. A balloon has been up all day.

About dark our forces carried the right crest of the hill, occupied by the rebels, driving them from the position with great slaughter. This evening the rebels have been shelling Fredericksburg endeavoring to drive our troops out, but without success. Gen. Burnside is in the city personally directing operations.

Advices from the army state that Gen. Sol. Merideth of Indiana commands a division, and Col. Cutler of Michigan has his late brigade. Adj. Dodd, reported killed, is uninjured.

[NOTE.—Some confusion has grown out of a similarity of names. The Massaponax is a small creek, a tributary to the Rappahannock, running through a deep ravine a few miles in the rear of Fredericksburg. The Matisponx is a larger stream, fifteen miles or more south of Fredericksburg, and a tributary to the York River. It is on the former stream that the enemy are strongly posted.]

The Sanitary Commission sent a vessel today to Aquia, with surgeons, nurses and hospital stores for the wounded in the recent battle.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Dec. 14—11:30 A. M.

There is no fog to-day, the sun is shining brightly with a strong breeze. At daylight this morning there was a heavy fire of artillery and infantry in front of the first line of works where Generals Sumner and Hooker were engaged yesterday. The fire slacked about an hour afterwards, and was heard only at intervals until now. The same occurred in front of Gen. Franklin's division down the river. The object of both parties was evidently to feel the enemy.

During last night and this forenoon the rebels have considerably extended their works and strengthened their positions. Large bodies of troops are now to be seen where but few were to be found yesterday.

Those killed yesterday while charging the enemy's works remain where they fell. When attempting their removal last night the rebels opened fire with infantry, but the wounded have all been removed from the field, and all the dead obtained are now being buried.

The indications are that no decisive battle will be fought to-day (Sunday) unless the rebels should bring on the engagement which they will not probably do.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—It is thought here that about 40,000 of our troops were engaged in yesterday's battle. From information received early this morning, preparations were making all last night for a conflict to-day.

Gen. Burnside remained on the field giving orders, looking to the position and condition of his forces. A lot of surgeons, and everything which the necessities of the wounded require, have been dispatched from Washington to the field.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Gentlemen in high public positions repeat the assertion as coming from Gen. Burnside that he has men enough and therefore deserves no further reinforcements.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 12th has the following:

Heavy firing is going on at Fredericksburg. Longstreet's troops are engaged. The cannonading is severe.

On Thursday last our batteries stationed above and below the town opened fire on the gunboats anchored in the stream consisting of the Freeborn, Anacosta, Live Yankee and Resolute. The fire lasted an hour and a-half and was very heavy and rapid. Eleven houses were struck and four completely riddled, the best in the village.

Notice was given of an intention to shell. The gunboats disappeared down the river some miles.

The people of towns like these of Fredericksburg are now sentinered in the farm houses and cabins of the adjacent country. Truly the Yankees are waging a war of extermination. Abraham Lincoln is a fit compeer of Nena Sahib.

Col. Leclus M. Lamar will visit Europe accompanied by Col. L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, who goes with instructions to Slidell and Mason.

Important movements are on foot in Eastern North Carolina.

Twelve Yankee regiments left Newbern on Saturday. Some think their destination is Wilmington. The more general belief is that they design an attack on Weldon and Petersburg.

On Sunday two transports and five gunboats ascended the Chowan River and a land force of 10,000 men was seen in motion for Suffolk, indicating a movement on Weldon.

The Raleigh *Progress* announces the landing of a large force in Gates county. If this be true an immediate attack on Weldon must be expected.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—From the Washington special in this morning's papers we have the following, dated last night:

This morning Hampton's rebel cavalry captured Dumfries, a town half way between Washington and Fredericksburg. They cut the wires and carried off the operators, and paroled a number of officers who happened to be in the place, for what purpose is not known.

Later in the day, Gen. Stoleawahr, in command of Sigel's advance, attacked the rebels. A fight ensued, the precise results and extent of which are not yet known.

In consequence of this occurrence, there was no telegraphic communication with Fredericksburg the day; hence the current rumors that our forces suffered a repulse. The wires have since been restored, and news received that the main body of Burnside's forces are over the river.

A double line of earthworks on the high ground beyond the city confronts the Union army. The rebels have developed no forces behind them, and it is the opinion of many gentlemen at Fredericksburg that the main rebel force has been withdrawn, and that no determined stand will be made near the city.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Major Gen. Sedgwick has been assigned to the command of the 9th army corps, late Burnside's, and will join the army on Monday or Tuesday.

Gen. Slocum, whose department from Harper's Ferry southward included part of the general movement, was, at a late hour yesterday, known to be between Strasburg and Manassas.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The New York *Times'* army correspondent writes:

Although not fully informed of the enemy's position, it is claimed that Burnside has outwitted and outgeneraled them. His decoys make believe that we would cross the main force at Port Conway, seems to have succeeded admirably. Deceived by this, the main body of the rebels, including Jackson's command, seems to have been transferred twenty-five miles down the river.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN THE FIELD, Dec. 13—11 A. M.

The battle is being gallantly and is now progressing. Reynolds corps, on the left, advanced and engaged the enemy's infantry at daylight this morning. Seven minutes afterwards the rebels opened a heavy fire with artillery, and has continued uninterruptedly. Our heavy guns are answering, but the firing on both sides is at random on account of a dense fog. No results are yet known, and but little infantry has as yet become engaged.

A portion of the enemy's cavalry have crossed the ford above here, and yesterday were on our rights and rear. A force has been sent to meet them.

NEAR ACQUIA RIVER, SIX MILES SOUTH OF FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

At about daybreak this morning between 1,000 and 1,500 of Stuart's cavalry dashed into Dumfries, captured ten sutlers, and twenty-five pickets, so it is represented, and Mr. Wm. McIntosh, a telegraph repairer. They also cut down a telegraph pole and cut the wire, destroyed several government and sutlers' wagons, and then hastily retreated. The wires were subsequently repaired. Brig. Gen. Stahlschmidt has since occupied Dumfries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The gallant son of first crossing the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, in the face of the enemy's fire, was performed by two companies of the Michigan 7th. The drummer, ten years old, was in the first boat.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—12:90.—Nothing has yet been received here to-day from or relating to the army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that promissory notes, payable at banks are not liable as checks to taxation.

Gen. Wilcox of Mich., telegraphed last night to a near relation that he was safe and well.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1862.

At length the guns of Gen. Burnside's army are heard and a great struggle is going on on the Rappahannock. It was not only the storm which postponed it a week; it was treachery also. The plan of crossing at Port Royal is said to have been known to the enemy in season to prevent its accomplishment. If the plan of crossing directly in the face of the enemy's batteries, which was carried into operation to-day, was not also prematurely revealed, it is possible that the Port Royal treachery may eventuate well, by leading to a concentration of rebel troops at that point, and thus enabling Gen. Franklin's column to get, with the cavalry and artillery, and the corps remaining at Fredericksburg.

Sigel marched yesterday. If Gen. Slocum's division, marching from Harper's Ferry, effected a junction with him, as was intended, he is at the head of nearly forty thousand men. I do not well see how he can reach the Rappahannock before Saturday, which may be too late to serve. But he marched upon the instant and in the finest spirits at finding himself at length with a Major General's command.

FROM ROSECRANS' COMMAND

A Brilliant Federal Movement.

The Rebel Situation from Rebel Accounts.

LOSS OF THE REBELS AT HARTSVILLE.

ONE J. DAVIS GOING TO THE REBELS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Dec. 12, 1862.

The rebel papers admit a loss in the Hartsville affair of over 100. The 2d and 9th Kentucky, Morgan's cavalry, and two of Roger Hanson's regiments, were engaged in the fight. The 2d Kentucky lost eighty-seven men.

A special messenger who arrived at Manchester to-night, from Russellville, brings information that a reliable scout had arrived at Russellville from Charleston, who states that Forrest, Woodward and Tripplett are there with 3,000 men. They are on their way to Union county on a foraging expedition, and will doubtless carry a good supply of hogs, cattle and horses back to the rebel army unless our Hoosier Butternut Hullers get a sight of them. We doubtless shall now have another big scare, the first symptoms of which have appeared.

Masters in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The total amount raised in this city, to date, for the Lancashire (England) operatives, is $100,000.

Caston House returns show $900,000 worth of guns imported this week.

Six political prisoners were released from Fort Lafayette to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Capt. Rowtendorf, of the San Jacinto, dated Bermuda, Nov. 27, stating that the attempts of the unsuccessful attempts to capture the pirate Alabama at Martinique, from which it would appear that little, if any, blame should attach to the commander of the San Jacinto. It seems that he was notified in advance by the Governor of Martinique that if he stayed in the harbor until the departure of the Alabama, he must remain twenty-four hours afterward; and that if he chose to watch for her outside, it must be beyond their jurisdiction—that is more than a marine league from shore. He, of course, preferred the latter course, and left the harbor after arranging with the officers of the American ship Hampden to signal him by rockets. On the departure of the Alabama, on a rainy and extremely dark night, rockets from the Hampden announced that the rebel steamer was under way, and the San Jacinto immediately started in pursuit in the direction the signals indicated, but the Alabama was not to be found. Boats were then sent into the harbor to make sure of her departure. The vessel is now on her homeward bound, but will still there.

It is to be added that the shores of Martinique deserved proscription, so that a vessel can sail within a stone's throw of them in the shadow of the mountain.

There is reason to believe that France will demand an apology from our government on account of the signals made in harbor. The story that the San Jacinto is detained by the French is of course unfounded.

The Committee of Ways and Means at their meeting, agreed upon three appropriation bills for the last fiscal year, which were reported on Monday. They are the army bill, which appropriates $74,000,000; the West Point bill, which is essentially as usual; and the fortification bill, which makes unusually large appropriations, especially for New York harbor, various points on the coast of Maine, and Tortugas and other Florida forts. It is understood to be the intention of the committee to report all the appropriation bills before Christmas.

Steamer Arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The steamship Champion arrived this afternoon from Aspinwall, with $700,000 in treasure. No news from South or Central America.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Cook, Washer and Ironer in a small family. Protestant preferred. Inquire at the Tribune Office. dec15-2t

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper by a lady who has the best of reference. Apply at 61 Ontario street. dec15-2t*pd

WANTED—A boy to take care of horses and do chamber work in the city. German preferred. Inquire at No. 125 West Madison street. dec15-2t*pd

WANTED—A man to drive and peddle, who has a good heavy grain wagon. Apply to C. WEED & CO., 36 South Water street. dec15-2t*pd

WANTED.—Furnished House, well located, till May 1st, by a responsible and careful tenant. Address "P," Post Office Box 987. dec15-2t*pd

WANTED—Board and room, for clothed or unfurnished, by a gentleman and wife, in a family where there are few or no other boarders. The best of references given. Address "F. G.," care Tribune Office. dec15-2t*pd

WANTED—To Rent—A dwelling house containing from 6 to 8 rooms, with modern improvements, on the West or North Side. Address Post Office Box 5987, Chicago. dec15-2t*pd

WANTED—An active business man who has had two years experience book-keeper and salesman, in different branches of mercantile business, and can give satisfactory reference. Inexperience good. Address Box 4775, Chicago P. O. dec15-2t*pd

WANTED—A situation in a Wholesale Drug or Prescription Store, by a young man who has had about three years experience in the retail drug trade. Best of references given and required. Address "A. E. A.," Tribune Office. dec15-2t*pd

WANTED—Unfurnished rooms—Any person having two or three rooms on a floor, in a good locality, suitable for a family (man and wife) not far from the post office, and at a reasonable rent, may hear of a good tenant by addressing box No. 6170 Chicago Post Office, for three days. dec15-2t*pd

WANTED—A situation as Salesman or porter, wholesale or retail house, by a young man 17 years of age. Can give reference if required. Address "A. B. C.," Tribune office. Has had some experience in the clothing trade. dec15-2t*pd

WANTED—A situation as Clerk in a grocery store. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Can furnish reference if required. Address "A. L.," box 2196, Chicago. dec15-2t*pd

WANTED.—Employment wanted in a genteel boot and shoe establishment, by a man who has had much experience in one of the largest eastern cities, both in the English and French branches of trade. Also, in the ladies department, of all kinds of silk, satin and kid boots and shoes. Address "A. M." Tribune office. dec15-2t*pd

WANTED—500 Agents, to sell the largest, best and cheapest PRIZE PACKAGES in the world, containing 20 articles of toilet, fashionable checker boards, chess men and checkers, and fifty-two prizes for a game of chess. A novel and an interesting package in great demand among the soldiers. Send for a circular. J. DIXON & CO., 134 Clark street Chicago.

WANTED—A Partner.—An active, smart business man, as co-partner in the Secret Service and Detective Business. The advertiser has resided in Washington, and has been connected with Pension Office for years, and thoroughly understands the business. Address "A. B. C." Box 1, Station D, "J. R. W." Post Office Drawer No. 6731. dec15-2t*pd

WILLOW WARE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Ladies' Work-stands, Reticules, Cradles and Children's Rocking Chairs, Children's Cradles, and all kinds of Willow Ware of all descriptions. Willow Ware boxed at the shortest notice, by CH. FREDRICK, 129 N. Clark street, Chicago.

Orders promptly attended to. dec15-1t*pd

BOARDING—Two large unfurnished rooms for rent with board at 36 Washington street, corner of Franklin street. Also, a few day boarders taken. References required. dec15-2t*pd

BOARDING.—A very pleasant room, with board, for a gentleman and wife, in a private family on the West side, where the comforts of a home are offered. Terms moderate. Also, a room for good accommodations. Address "Home," care box 2600. dec15-2t*pd

FOR SALE—Two Steam Boilers. One locomotive fire box, and one tubular; small boilers. Inquire of or address, C. H. SHUFELDT, 69 South Water street. dec15-2t*pd

FOR SALE OR RENT—House (ten rooms) and Lot, 130 West Washington street. JOHN B. RICE, 242 South Water street. dec15-2t*pd

FOR SALE—Horse, Buggy, Harness and Cutter. Apply to H. H. SHUFELDT, 69 So. Water street. dec15-2t*pd

BOARDING—Mrs. Franklin 34 Washington street, has two front rooms to let. References required. dec15-2t*pd

BOARDING—A large and pleasant room, suitable for a single gentleman, to let with board, at 20 Illinois street, near Rush street. dec15-2t*pd

BOARDING—Two pleasant rooms suitable for single gentlemen, with board, can be obtained by applying at 49 Harrison street, two doors west of Wabash avenue. dec15-2t*pd

FOUND.—A wallet containing money and papers, was left in my store, last Saturday. ISAAC BERGOU, 69 Lake street.

TAKEN UP—On Dec. 9th, a Bay Horse, which the owner can have by calling at 509 West Lake street, proving property and paying charges. dec15-1t*pd

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, PRINCEVILLE, Illinois, December 13, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Princeville, Illinois, until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 29th of December, 1862, for supplying, delivering and receiving at Camp Butler and Springfield, Illinois, or any other place in the county or State of Illinois, all of the rations, to consist of the articles hereinafter named, that shall be issued for the use of each of the United States troops, prisoners or others entitled to draw rations from the Rebel States at said Posts, commencing on December 31st, 1862, and ending on the 30th of June, 1863, or any day for the Commissary General may direct. The ration to be furnished shall consist of the following items, viz.: One and a quarter pounds of fresh beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork or bacon; one pound of common baker's bread, or in lieu thereof one pound of hard bread; one pint of beans or peas; one pound of rice, flour, or one and one fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate for every hundred rations of eight pounds beans, ten pounds of rice or hominy, one pound of potatoes per man, three times a week; ten pounds of coffee or eight pounds of roasted coffee, and ground coffee, fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one and one fourth pounds of adamantine candles, four pounds of pale soap and two quarts of salt; twice per week, one pint of pickles per one hundred rations. Fresh beef to be issued as often as the commanding officer or his detachment or regiment may require it. It is required that the price shall accompany each item composing the ration, and when several articles compose the ration, the person making the proposition shall have power to refuse either articles, and his proposition will be required to issue any other articles that may be required for the ration, at the price of the lowest articles, at the lowest wholesale price, to be furnished by the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any one or all of the bids offered.

Bidders will state their bids per pound on the present ration of an allowance of the Provision Reserve, or per cent of stores as required by the Army Regulations; the bids must be made out in duplicate, and when finished, then approved to be made as soon after as handed in as practicable.

All of the articles shall be of the first quality, and sub

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1862.

CHICAGO RIVER.

What shall be done with Chicago River? Is the one undecided question which, nearer than any other, touches the health and comfort of our citizens and the wholesome reputation of the city. It appeals to every man, woman and child within the boundaries of the municipality, in the air we breathe, in the water we drink, in the sense of taste and the sense of smell, and as soon as the spring rains set in and from that time onward until the frost ices over the mixture, "thick and slab," within the river banks, it will appeal so loudly to these and every other sense, that the regret will be as general as unavailing that the question was not answered in time.

Why not, then, do something at once? It is useless to wait until the enlargement of the Canal affords relief. Admit that the enlargement is among the probabilities, and three years at least will elapse before it can be of any avail. Meanwhile, can men who value their health or their property afford to wait the change which that measure will afford? We know that the causes now at work, and never more actively than to-day, in spite of the Common Council, are those which produced the disgusting results of last year, and that a repetition of these effects, with exaggerations proportioned to the increased activity of the deleterious agencies, will be the certain consequence—that the water from the hydraulic works will be unbearable, that the general health will decline, that the river will become a great cess pool impregnating the air for miles around with its nauseous exhalations, and that wherever the name of Chicago goes, some story concerning the nastiness of its river will go with it.

It is the opinion of engineers competent to decide, that the judicious expenditure of a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars will almost if not entirely remove the evil of which everybody will complain. They say that the laying of a main from the South Branch, as low down as Clarke street, to the lake, at the east end of which shall be a pump of only moderate capacity, worked by a windmill, will insure a supply of lake water large enough to cause an almost constant current between the west end of the main and river's mouth; and that a similar method would also keep the North Branch clear. We do not doubt it. The cost, compared with the results to be accomplished, would be insignificant; and if the plan is practicable and promises success, there is no reason why it should not be put into operation at once. We submit it to the Common Council and the Board of Public Works, asking the two bodies to take measures to verify the accuracy or prove the falsity of the opinions that have been expressed. We can assure them that no subject connected with municipal affairs is of more importance; and that for no object would the people more cheerfully bear taxation, than to insure pure water for their drink, and pure air for their daily breath. We need not argue the economy of the improvement for the satisfaction of property-holders; because all men among them who know the directions in which streets are pushing out, and the objects sought by the business men who are removing beyond the city-limits, are aware that the injury to their pockets by the experience of the two years past, is incalculably greater than the highest estimates that have been made for removing the evil of which we speak. It is time to begin.

A NEW LAW NEEDED.

The law discharging the civil authorities of the Republic from any liability for arrests of persons, that have been made to promote public security, is at once just and necessary. We have no doubt that grave errors have been committed in the incarceration of citizens charged with aiding and comforting the enemy; but we have not the ghost of a suspicion that any but the most patriotic and praiseworthy motives have impelled those by whom these arrests have been made. To wipe out and begin anew, is probably the course that will be satisfactory to all.

Meanwhile, we plead for additional legislation by Congress, that shall reach the cases of evil-disposed persons who have the discretion to keep within the line beyond which the penalties for treason begin to apply—persons whose influence in public and private, and whose daily talk, whether in conversation or print, are for the discouragement of all who adhere to the loyal cause. There are many such, and the boldness with which they spout their treason, and the impunity with which they express the hope that the Government may be obliged to succumb to the traitors by whom it is assailed, are not without their effects which need the corrective agency of law. They are surely guilty of a grave misdemeanor; and we hope that Congress will have the courage to fix and enforce the penalty therefor.

We have been and are still the inflexible opponents of illegal violence. In the TRIBUNE and as citizens we have never failed to raise our voices against everthing which would provoke or promote it. But the time has come in which treasonable expression ought to be checked; and we invoke, not the infuriate mob, but the representative sovereignty of the Republic, to apply itself to the task by such wise and safe measures as its ingenuity may devise.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

We need not devote much space to the Erie Railway. Its magnificent wide cars, thoroughly ventilated, are known to all the travelers of the West. Its immense and almost unlimited freighting facilities are known to all our merchants and business men. As an index to the amount of business it is doing we stated some time since that its earnings for the month of October exceeded a million of dollars. The Erie railway, by cheapening freights and the vast facilities it has afforded to trade and traffic, has been and ever will be of inestimable value to the West.

It is of the extension of this great trunk line westward that we propose to speak. The name of the extension of the Erie westward is the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. It leaves the main line of the Erie road at Salamanca, a new station near Olean, and is to run a little south of west on the great plateau that divides the waters of Lake Erie from those that run into the Ohio, till it reaches Mansfield, when dropping a little more southwardly it is to take a direct course to Cincinnati. There it will connect with the Ohio and Mississippi road, forming a line with six feet gauge of some twelve hundred miles—the longest and the most magnificent road in the world.

We are not informed as to the time requisite to complete the road to Cincinnati, but it is to reach Warren, Ohio, on the Mahoning road by the first of January. The distance thence to Cleveland is less than fifty miles. An arrangement has been perfected with the latter road to lay down a third rail so that the six feet gauge cars by the time, or before spring opens, will be run directly to Cleveland. Passengers leaving Chicago by the evening train of the Michigan Southern railroad, will arrive at Cleveland for breakfast, and then take the splendid cars of the Erie direct for New York. During the next summer the Great Western will be extended to Mansfield on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, when passengers will have a choice of routes, taking the Erie road, of what is the same thing its extension, either at Cleveland or Mansfield, making but one change of cars between this city and New York.

But it is chiefly as affording facilities for the transit of freight that the extension of the Erie Railroad becomes important to the West. The handling of freight, and its transfer from one train to another, forms a very considerable part of the expense of shipment between distant points. The completion of the extension of the Erie road to its connections at Cleveland, and with the Fort Wayne road, will render but one transhipment necessary between this city and New York. Both the Michigan Southern and the Cleveland and Toledo roads have in reality a double track nearly all the way between the two cities. Doubling the track from this city to Elkhart, if we mistake not, completes it, and with the addition of the necessary rolling stock the freighting facilities of the line might be increased almost indefinitely.

With the present inability of our railways to carry to the seaboard a tithe of the freight now offering, it will be a satisfaction to our business men to know what new facilities are to be afforded them during the coming year. The Erie road has already a double track for most of its length, and from the intelligent enterprise with which the road is managed, the West can be sure that no effort or expense will be spared to accommodate its vast and rapidly augmenting business.

The facts we have stated, do not in the least abate the necessity of enlarging the Erie and the Illinois and Michigan canals, so frequently urged in these columns, and in which our citizens just now are exhibiting such a commendable interest. The West will more than fill every avenue that can be either opened or enlarged, to carry her commerce to the ocean. Our vast fertile prairies are teeming with wealth, and its development will keep pace with the facilities afforded to send forward its products to the manufacturing districts of the seaboard and to the starving millions of Europe. The West can more than fill all the vessels and the cars that the capital of the country can provide.

THAT BANKING SCHEME.

One serious objection to the Banking Scheme now before Congress, with the endorsement of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, is in the fact that there is nothing in the bill which compels banks now in existence to accept the terms that the government offers, or to close their doors. We see at a glance how, with that fatal omission, the plan would work: The banks doing business under the proposed plan are kept within certain restrictions and are subjected to certain penalties which would materially lessen their profits. Would they voluntarily give up their present large dividends to accept smaller ones? Would they lay down a dollar and a half, for the purpose of picking up a dollar? The answer may come from those who know what monetary corporations are. No! a principal effect the law, if passed, would be to bring into existence a batch of new banks, not to change the character of existing institutions; and the end would be a frightful increase of that currency, an excess of which is now the cause of such universal complaint.

Again, we see no reason for an intermediate agency between the Government and the people in this matter of the currency. Elaborate as the plan is, we see nothing in it which adds to the security of the bill-holder. The basis of the banks would be the national credit. Treasury notes are the representatives of that credit—nothing more. The notes are already issued, and more are to follow. Why then go groping around to find corporations which will swap their promises-to-pay for the bonds of the Government, and issue the former to the people, themselves pocketing, as pay for this kindness, the interest on the bonds and notes alike? What's the use of all this? Why not say to the banks: the national exigency demands that you retire your circulation, and you must comply. The Government wants the field that you occupy; and to insure its possession, you must submit to a tax, which if you mean to pay your notes, will compel you to withdraw them from the channels of trade; and which, if you keep these notes in circulation, will prove that they are worthless. That is obviously the most direct, the most feasible, and certainly the best method. Why not adopt it, and let the taxation begin?

Wesley Greene, Tinker.

A friend who knows the man, informs us that during the winter of 1854-5, Wesley Greene, of the Chicago *Times*, "turned up" at Sandusky, Ohio, as a preacher. While stopping there he got up and engineered a lecture on the subject of "Christian Ethics" for the benefit of the poor, himself being the lecturer. About $100 was realized, it went into Greene's pocket and the poor never got the first red. After staying in Sandusky—most of his time being spent in gambling and bawd houses, and in seducing young and giddy girls—as long as circumstances would permit, he went to Elyria, in the same State, and there he applied for ordination. While there he contrived to win the affections of a most estimable young lady, connected with one of the best families in the town and married her. He soon after disappeared, leaving his wife behind, and soon appeared upon the surface as a phonographic reporter on the Philadelphia *Ledger*. His time was brief in Philadelphia, but it was long enough to enable him to get considerable ahead of the proprietors of the *Ledger* in the matter of financial balances. Next Wesley appears in the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, again in his clerical robes. Here he again puts his addresses to a young lady, but before the nuptials could be consummated, his sheep skin was stripped from his wolfish carcass, and he left that town in double quick. Since that time he has been invisible Greene to our informant.

P. S. We find the following about the thinker in the Buffalo *Express*:

"The J. Wesley Greene, is, if we mistake not, the gentleman of integrity, who was arrested in this city charged with having obtained money by false pretenses from a prisoner, whom he visited at the Jail, and induced to trust him with some thirty or forty dollars, with which J. Wesley was to procure legal assistance for his captive friend, but which he failed to do.

Military News.

Seventeen Illinois Colonels have graduated into the full rank of Brigadier General, and twenty-four others are in the line of promotion, being now in command of brigades, as follows:

Reg't.	Colonel.
9	Aug. Mersey, brigade of Dodge's division.
11	Thos. E. G. Ransom, brigade in Western Virginia.
12	John B. Wyman, brigade at Helena, Ark.
14	Michael K. Lawler, brigade at Corinth.
19	Joseph E. Scott, brigade of Dumont's division.
20	Charles C. Marsh, brigade of Logan's division.
29	James A. Mulligan, brigade at New Creek, Va.
94	John M. Loomis, brigade of Rosa' division.
25	A. K. Johnson, brigade of McKean's division.
26	Charles M. Ferrell, brigade at Jackson, Tenn.
28	Edward N. Kirk, brigade of Sill's division.
36	Nicholas Greusel, brigade of Sheridan's division.
41	Isaac C. Pugh, brigade of Lauman's division.
42	Geo. W. Roberts, brigade of Palmer's division.
46	Adolph Engleman, brigade of Rosa' division.
48	Isham N. Haynie, brigade of Logan's division.
99	Thomas W. Sweeney, brigade of Dodge's division.
55	David Stuart, brigade of Sherman's corps.
57	Alvin P. Hovey, brigade of Dodge's division.
60	P. Sidney Post, brigade of Jeff. C. Davis' division.
61	Jacob Fry, brigade of Logan's division.
85	Robert S. Moore, of Sheridan's division.
104	William W. Orme, brigade of Herron's division.
104	A. B. Moore, brigade of Dumont's division.

*Reported to have been promoted.

Col. Marsh's brigade is the first [of General John A. Logan's division (34) of Hurlbut's corps, and is composed of the following Illinois regiments: 20th, 30th, 31st, 45th, 111th, and 124th. The instances are rare, especially in the West, wherein so many regiments of one State are brigaded together.

The 84th Illinois, Col. Louis H. Waters, left Quincy, September 2d, with 941 men. It is now near Nashville, and has but 681. The balance (510), overcome by the fatigues of a forced march through Kentucky, are distributed among the hospitals.

Col. Robert S. Moore, of the 85th Illinois, commands the 26th brigade of the department of the Cumberland, which includes, among others, the 85th, 86th, and 125th Illinois. Col. Moore is a resident of Havana, Mason county, and for a year previous to his late service and promotion was a captain in the 57th infantry. His regiment lost thirty-one men killed at the battle of Perryville.

The "Yates Sharpshooters," numbered as the 64th Illinois and now at Corinth, occupies an anomalous position. Although within the department of the Tennessee, and surrounded by Gen. Grant's regiments, it belongs strictly to the department of the Cumberland and to the division commanded by Gen. Paine, at Nashville. For convenience for reports are made to Gen. Dodge, commandant of the post at Corinth. The 64th has been in service little more than a year, and out of 950 men has lost twenty-one killed and 213 discharged.

"The Army of the Frontier," commanded by Brig. Gen. Schofield, embraces the three grand divisions of Generals Blunt, Totten and Herron. Gen. Totten is a regular of the regular army, and at Pea Ridge covered by appointment of the Governor of Missouri.

The Engineer regiment of the West (Col. Bissell's) is now opening the railroad from Grand Junction to Memphis. Captains Tweedale and Fled have been promoted to the rank of Major, and command the two battalions into which the regiment is divided.

The 8th Wisconsin, Col. Amasa Cobb, has participated in eight battles under McClellan, including white Oak Swamp and Antietam, and has suffered a total loss of 333 men. It is now in Gen. W. F. Smith's division of Franklin's corps.

The following are the troops composing 9, "Division 14," Army Corps Department of the Cumberland, Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis commanding:

20th Brigade, P. S. Post, Colonel, commanding: 75th Illinois, 24th Illinois, 59th Illinois, 26th Indiana, 5th Wisconsin Battery. 37th Ind.

21st Brigade, Wm. E. Carlin, Colonel commanding: 38th Illinois, 21st Illinois, 101st Ohio, 18th Wisconsin, 2nd Wisconsin Battery.

22d Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. G. Woodruff commanding: 35th Illinois, 88th Illinois, 21st Indiana, 8th Kansas, 8th Wisconsin Battery.

The following is the order constituting the staff of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis:

HEADQUARTERS 9TH DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Nov. 9th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—The undersigned, by special order from Headquarters of the Department, assumes the command of the 9th Division.

II. The following staff officers are announced:

Capt. Charles A. Ebbs, 88th Illinois, A. A. G.

Capt. Harry Pease, 21st Illinois, A. A. D. C. and English Secretary.

Lieut. T. W. Morrison, 18th Indiana, A. D. C.

Lieut. H. V. Wolf, 21st Kentucky, A. D. C.

Lieut. R. Irby, Acting A. D. C.

Lieut. Fred Bruder, Acting A. C. S.

Surgeon J. L. Thea, Acting Medical Director.

All will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis.

C. C. HOLSTEIN, Capt. and A. A. G.

Getting Short of Lead.

The Savannah *Republican* says the people of Charleston have pulled up their lead pipes and contributed 60,000 pounds of lead to the government, and that the rebel government will lease receipts for all lead pipes and other fixtures, and binds itself to replace them at the end of the war.

Peace Propositions.

The Rock Island *Argus* which is about as bitterly partisan Democratic as any sheet in the State, repudiates the Green-Davis propositions for peace, which were endorsed by the *Times*. It says the loyal people of the United States would gladly accept the above terms, with the following slight modification, viz:

1st. Hang the President, Vice President, members of the Cabinet, members of Congress and the leaders of the "loyal party" and, by the Gods, federated traitors. Proclaim a general amnesty to all others who would swear to be true to the Constitution of the United States and get home and remain peaceable citizens.

2d. Declare the Negro slave law, except as to slaves who have escaped in consequence of the war. The traitors having fired the first gun should bear the consequences of their unmanly cowardice.

3d. That inasmuch as the seceded States of course forfeit all property and rights, and consequently, they shall pay all the expenses of both sections.

If Jeff Davis & Co., like the above terms, the war could probably be ended immediately. If not, the best advice we can give is that the traitorous leaders of the rebellion get out of the country as soon as possible, and the people scatter to their respective places of abode, and for-ever after remain peaceable, good and loyal citizens. Then leave all further details to a great and generous people who are not vindictive, and who know how to liberalize unto those who have done wrong, but are now sorry for it and are willing to do right in future.

If the *Argus* continues to talk in this way it will find itself kicked out of the party unceremoniously.

Gen. Farnsworth.

Among the Brigadier Generals made by the President within a few days is the name of Col. Farnsworth of Chicago, a member of the last Congress, and member elect of the next Congress. Col. Farnsworth left town for his regiment this morning, having spent a day or two here on business. He was agreeably surprised on Saturday to learn that some time in December the President made him a Brigadier, of which fact he knew nothing till Saturday. —*N. Y. Post, 9th inst.*

The General's numerous friends in Illinois were much pleased to hear of his promotion. He is a true and gallant officer—one of the fighting kind that wants to "hurt" the rebels.

☞ Most of the country papers have increased their subscription rates to two dollars a year, and some of them have adopted the advance pay system for subscriptions—the Aurora *Beacon* among the number. The *Beacon*, by the way, is one of the very best country papers in the West. We are always sure of finding some local items in it worth selssoring. It is edited with ability, tact and boldness, and we are glad to learn that the people of Old Kane appreciate its merits and extend to it a liberal support.

THE BRUTALITY OF BUELL.—The late Gen. O. B. Mitchel, stated to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, that when he held 150 miles of the Tennessee River, he was enabled to do it because he had intelligent slaves in his employ, who kept him advised of the movements of the enemy. As a reward for their fidelity, he gave his pledge of honor that they should not be returned to slavery; but when he was called to command, Buell forced them right back into the hands of their masters—and the sufferings of many of them are over now.

☞ The Madison *Patriot* says: "Of the 440 drafted men at Camp Randall, eighty have been examined and rejected for physical disability, fifteen have been discharged on plain evidence of incapability, and about 100 have enlisted into old regiments. One man drafted from Iowa county has nine children, two of whom are cripples, and the whole are dependent on his earnings, as a miner, for support. His case was so hard, that a man was commissioned and substituted in his place."

☞ Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., one of the oldest and most respected clergymen in Massachusetts, died at his residence in Springfield, on Monday evening last, in the 79th year of his age. He was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church of Springfield, on the 28th of January, 1809, fifty-three years ago, and continued in that relation up to the hour of his death, although he retired from the more active duties of his position in 1854.

THE UNITED STATES DEMAND NOTES.—A plate is being engraved by the Treasury Department, the first of the new issue of notes to replace the old issue of one and two dollar ones, and such as will not be easily counterfeited. It is a *fac simile* of the painting in the rotunda of the Capitol of the Landing of the Pilgrims. Each note will have one of these pictures upon it, engraved in the most elaborate style.

☞ The gallant Brig. Gen. Geo. L. Hartsuff has been promoted to a Major Generalship. No man in the Federal army has done harder and more successful fighting than Gen. Hartsuff. He was very severely wounded at the battle of Antietam, and has yet scarcely recovered. We believe he is yet at his home in Michigan. Gen. Hartsuff (at that time a Lieutenant) will be recollected as one of the survivors of the Lady Elgin disaster.

STONEWALL JACKSON NOT A POET.—Stonewall Jackson has written a letter to Mr. Epps, editor of the Rockbridge, Va., *Album*, denying the authorship of the lines which have been circulating through the press, entitled "My Wife and Child," and attributed to his pen. The author is Hon. John R. Jackson of Alabama. Stonewall says he likes to read good poetry, but never attempted any himself.

☞ Hon. Walter D. McIndoe has been named by the Republican District Committee, as a candidate for the present Congress, in the old Second District of Wisconsin, to take the place of Hon. Luther Hanchett, lately deceased. There seems to have been no other candidate for the nomination. The nomination for the new (8th) District, for the next Congress has not yet been made.

☞ Lieutenant Phillip Morris, and privates John O. Murray and Albert Overall, who were engaged in the recent murder of Dr. J. M. Whitlock, at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, have been dishonorably dismissed from the service. They have also been bound over by the civil tribunal to take their trial for murder.

SORGHUM.—We have received from Mr. Isaac Crisman of Sycamore, in this State, a bottle of sorghum molasses which we pronounce a first-class article. The "stickers" around our office "cleaned out" the bottle in the twinkling of a chin-whi, and they bear evidence to the truth of our statement.

☞ Captain Chapman, Assistant Quartermaster at St. Louis, calls for proposals for 400,000 bushels of oats. The bids are open until 13 o'clock on Thursday next.

A NEW FRAME IN JOURNALISM.—The Albany *Standard* announces that on an after to-day, it will be printed on common manilla paper, and sold at one cent a copy.

☞ Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand was married to Miss Minerva Dunlap of Jacksonville, a sister of his former wife, a few days since.

☞ James M. Spencer, Esq., of Michigan, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court on Tuesday last.

A SOJOURN IN DIXIE.

Interesting Narrative of a Chicago Printer Captured at Shiloh.

"Look where, Yankee, I want you to git in dar right smart—git in dat car I say!" It was a negro speaking, and one had not been cleaned since the last legitimate load of passengers had been taken out; but we were tired. Since early on Sunday morning we had not tasted of food; during the whole of that day we had fought, and I believe bravely too; but all support was withdrawn from us, and at night we were prisoners of war in the hands of rebels. At about dark we were hurried from the field at a double-quick, under a strong guard of cavalry, and after a march of four miles, Mycenahead on a road and in the edge of a recently plowed corn-field. It soon commenced to rain as it never rains in the North. The water came not in drops, but in continuous streams, which continued to pour until day. Imagine how we passed the night—I cannot tell you. When the morning came we were ordered into line and were soon again on our journey. It sprinkled all day, with occasional heavy showers. Arriving at Corinth we rested a few hours in the road, and at dusk were hurried down toward the cars. At dark the rain again came pouring down, and we, poor, hungry, tired ones were kept standing in mud to our knees, and without shelter—so that when, at 3o'clock on Tuesday morning, the officer of the guard addressed us in the above elegant and expressive words, forty-eight of us crowded into the car without a murmur. At four o'clock that afternoon we arrived at Memphis, where our cages were removed, and we were surrounded by large and enthusiastic crowds of men, women and children, all anxious to get a sight at the "animules." In a couple of hours we were unloaded and taken to our new cage, a warehouse on the levee. Being properly secured, two hard crackers and two ounces of boiled salt beef were given to most of the men; it was 3 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday morning before I received mine, and this was the first since Sunday morning.

THE CITY.

A little good talking, mixed with the requisite amount of "cheek," secured to Sergeant H. M. Eddy, well known among the Chicago types, and myself the privilege of a walk around town in company with a couple of German Home Guards, who carried two of Fremont's celebrated "needle guns," for our protection. Our first stopping place was the Appeal office, where I found eight or ten "stumps" and a score or so of "secesh" flags. All hands intensely bitter against the North. "Secesh" all over, and every man of them a member of "Dixie." One of them, I forget his name, but shall never forget the man, asked, "Do you find as much Union sentiment as you expected?" I answered that I felt quite sure that such sentiment everywhere existed. "You are mistaken," said he, "there is not to-day a Union man in Memphis—not one."

Glancing at the guards, I saw evident signs of nervousness and anger, and thinking that perhaps in the heat of debate we had said too much, and should have a difficulty with them, I made a hasty preparations to leave. Scarcely had the door closed behind us, when one of the guards brought his piece down with a very loud report, and the ball whistled through the air directly over our heads. Expecting a second shot we ran for dear life, and succeeded in reaching the Union lines without further molestation.

SECESH.

It is my opinion that its sympathy is based on its terror. That a proclamation, issued by the rebels without reference to numbers, would not be endorsed; but that every man of them would be heartily supported. The Lieutenant and myself called on the Provost Marshal to get a pass to Memphis. We were surprised to find the office in charge of a negro, who, after some consultation, informed us that he could issue passes, and immediately proceeded to accommodate us. We were then informed that if we could do more to beat them than any other measure that could have been adopted. The niggers, he said, had already found it out, and he expected trouble with them. He was right, too, for in the old pet of a friendly soldier of Mad Sylander's battalion, I was enabled to attend one of the

NEGRO SECRET MEETINGS.

I took no part, merely listened. But I knew from what I there learned, that for years there has existed in the South a negro secret society, who have been long watching the heavily guarded "Star of the North." This society is regarded by them as the commander-in-chief

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HOOP SKIRTS AT ALL PRICES.

Ladies and Gents Under Garments, a fine assortment.

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Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1862.

THE CITY.

LECTURE.—Artemus Ward lectures at Laporte, Ind., on Thursday evening.

CLIFTON.—Counterfeit $5s on the Mystic Bank, of Connecticut, and 20s on the Union Bank, New London, are in circulation here-about[s].

THE GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS.—The sale of tickets for the Gottschalk concerts will commence at Higgins' music store on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

EXAMINATION OF FEMALE TEACHERS.—There will be an examination of female teachers, at the office of the Board of Education, No. 76 Lasalle street, on Thursday, Dec. 18th, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

SIXTY REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.—Letters for this regiment, left at Munson's, 140 Lake street, before 4 o'clock p. m., Monday, will be forwarded at once by a special messenger.

BURGLARY.—The house of J. F. Allis, 72 Griswold street, was entered during Friday night. The thief got a valuable gold watch and chain, a silk dress, and a pair of pantaloons.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named Barney Lynch, living on Harrison street, between third and fourth avenues, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. The wound, it is thought, will not prove fatal.

CONVENTION OF FLOW MANUFACTURERS.—The attention of manufacturers of plows and other agricultural implements is directed to the call for a convention to be held at LaSalle on the 23d inst., to take into consideration a uniform advance in prices.

THE NEW DEPUTY SHERIFFS.—Mr. Sheriff Hammond has filled his list of deputies. They now stand as follows: William Wentworth, John A. Nelson, Andrew Nelson, Frederick Harding, Ira Snow, Gustavus Fischer, Clark M. Gleb and Timothy M. Bradley.

PERSONAL.—Parson Brownlow is announced to lecture before the Archean Union at Beloit, Wis., on Tuesday evening next. Subject. "The present condition of the country, and the measures necessary for the suppression of the rebellion."

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A breach of promise case has just been closed in the Superior Court in favor of one Catharine Scoppe in the sum of $800 from Gottlieb Prescott, an unfortunate young man who engaged to marry the fair pientiff, but when the appointed time came failed to come to time.

A YOUNG "TINKER."—Three woman, who were at the Michigan Southern Railroad depot on Friday night, left an infant there. The deserted waif was kindly cared for by the railroad employes. It is said to bear a strong resemblance to Greene, the Chicago *Times* tinker.

SHINPLASTERS.—It is stated by the *Journal* that the city of Chicago palms off large quantities of the *Times'* shinplasters upon its employes. We trust there is no man holding any position, however humble, under the city, who does not know that the *Times* currency is illegal and worthless.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The reports for the past month of the several committes, of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be made on Monday evening at the Association rooms in the M. E. Church Block, commencing at 7 1-2 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A valued correspondent asks us to call the attention of the Board of Education to a "trap" now erecting, in the shape of a staging on one of the chimneys of the new Haven school. He says it is "only waiting for a heavy wind to blow down upon the children." Will Mr. Ward please take notice.

KEROSENE LAMPS AND OILS.—The attention of our readers and consumers is called to the extensive stock of the above articles at No. 83 Randolph street. Mr. N. F. Merrill purchased his stock, principally before "the rise," and sells accordingly, especially to the trade. Call and examine the quality and price of his goods before purchasing.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Schmidt held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of James Moore, who was killed by the cars at Harlem. Moore was out five hours, when they returned the following verdict—"That James Moore came to his death by the Fulton Freight train, and that in our opinion he was getting out of the end of the freight car, before the train stopped.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The ladies of Christ Church (Episcopal) of which the Rev. E. C. Cheney is rector, intend giving on the 17th and 18th of the present month a fair and festival at Bryan Hall. The enterprise is one which will commend itself to the public, and we are glad to learn, likely to prove a success